The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 4077

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1745.

the AUTHOR, &c.

E muſt be an intire Stranger to Trade who will aſſert, that all our Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America do not abſolutely depend on the Labour of Negroes imported from Africa. If therefore the Root rots and decays, muſt not the Branches do ſo too? Muſt not the whole Inter-Trade between Great Britain and America be African Trade is? Muſt we not lay up all employ'd therein, turn our Seamen over and pack all our Britiſh Manufacturers who are now employ'd in ſupplying our ations? Theſe will be as acceptable to the their Silk Manufacturers were to us. Will be the Enemy's Gain; their Treaſure and ver segment as ours dwindles?

the Evil end here? No, No; What will be-Eaſt-India Company, when Africa and ld take off none of the Commodities? Why muſt ſhut up their Doors, and abandon their Settlements in India, as well as the African ders in Africa? So all the India Stock-y prepare for their great Change; for it is

y what great Advantage will the South Sea n by the Deſtruction of our African? They ld give up their Charter as a Trading Corpo-d content themſelves only with being an un-of the Exchequer, to receive and pay their tereſt. For what Hope can they have ever Spaniſh Indies again? If they have no Ne-ll the Spaniards to work their Silver Mines, e no more of their Pieces of Eight: So adieu Aſſientos! Adieu to the Spaniſh d all their Treaſures, we have Riches enough! e have got Two-thirds of the Trade of the eons and Flotilla already; and give 'em the ican Trade, and they'll ſoon have the other does not the introducing Negroes into the olonies, always increaſe the Introduction of ers? If this is not playing into the Hands of know not what is.

our Colonies are thus deprived of Negroes, ve no Sugar, Tobacco, Rum, Melaſſes, Rice, her Plantation Produce of our own. What become of the National Revenue ariſing from rtation of, and Duties upon theſe Commo-nd as they are appropriated to the Bank and Creditors, for the Payment of their Intereſt, theſe great Bodies to be alarm'd at the ap-Evil? Nay, Will not his Majeſty's Civil Liſt d by this Cataſtrophe?

y are we to run the Hazard of theſe Publick ? Is an annual Expence of Thirty, or even of ſand Pounds, for ſupporting the Company's Settlements in Africa, to be mentioned in n with theſe, and the like Loſſes this Nation ain, by neglecting to make an ample and Proviſion for their Preſervation: Is there a pretends to the leaſt Knowlege in Trade, that ſuch a Thought!

ng, by the Votes of Parliament, that the African ſhall hereby come under the ſolemn Conſideration, mmittee of the whole Houſe of Commons, I g Leave to offer to the Publick my farther ts on this important Occaſion, leſt any Thing e contribute to ſet this Matter in a true Light, ſcape the Knowledge of thoſe who wiſh well Country's Intereſt.

Conſideration of the Trade to Africa neceſſarily nds in it the Intereſts of our whole Plantation general: And a Subject of more real Concern roſperity of Great Britain cannot come before preſentative Power.

uſineſs of Planting in our American Colonies is own to be carry'd on by the Labour of Negroes, d thither from Africa only: And without Ne-r whole Traffick to and from the Britiſh Plan-muſt be abſolutely loſt to this Nation. No-body ſpute theſe Truths, and conſequently no-body y the Importance of the Subject.

more Negroes we purchaſe in Africa, the greater Exportation of Britiſh Manufactures to that Coaſt, ng paid for without one Penny of Coſts going out of the Kingdom: Nay, we need not be told, I hope, at this Time of Day, that we bring no inconſiderable Quantities of Gold from Africa, but carry neither Thar, nor Silver thither.

The more Negroes alſo are employ'd in our Plantations, the more Land of Courſe will become cultivated, and better and greater Variety of Plantation Commodities will be produced; and the greater Quantity of Plantation Produce we conſume and export to Foreign Markets, the greater Quantity of our Britiſh Produce and Manufactures will our Plantations take from us in return; the greater Quantity of Shipping and Seamen will be employ'd; conſequently the greater will grow our Naval Power in general, and the Lands of Great Britain encreaſe in Value as our Trading Intereſt proſpers by our American and African Trades; which are mutually and inſeparably dependent on the Welfare of each other.

By ſuch who have been well ſkill'd in political Arithmetick, the Advantages this Nation has derived from her American Colonies have been computed at above One Hundred Millions; and this not at Random, but from the requiſite Facts whereon to found ſuch Concluſions. But to enter into this Matter would not conſiſt with that Brevity to which I am at preſent confin'd. 'Tis enough for my Purpoſe only to obſerve in general, that our American Plantations have afforded a conſiderable and laſting Revenue to the Crown, been an inexhauſtible Mine of Treaſure to Great Britain in general, and a great Means of multiplying Seamen, and raiſing up our Bulwark of Naval Power.

Now the African Trade had its Being before we had any Plantations in America; and had not this Trade afforded us a Supply of Negroes to have firſt rais'd theſe Colonies, they could never have been rais'd at all; nor can they be preſerv'd or improv'd but by that Labour that firſt nurs'd and cheriſh'd them. Wherefore the African Trade may be juſtly ſaid to have been the Parent of all thoſe Advantages we have deriv'd from our Plantation Trade in general, and therefore ought to be cheriſh'd with the utmoſt Tenderneſs and Regard.

Had we depended on White Men only to have rais'd and ſupported our Colonies, it would have render'd all our Attempts in America fruitleſs and abortive: For White Men cannot be obtained near ſo cheap, or the Labour of a ſufficient Number be had for the Expence of their Maintanance only, as we have of the Africans. Beſides, long Experience has proved, that White Men are not conſtitutionally qualified to ſuſtain the Toil of Planting in the Climates of our Iſland Colonies like the Blacks.

Was it poſſible, however, for White Men to anſwer the End of Negroes in Planting, muſt we not have too much depopulated our own Country? Might we not have drained the Kingdom too much of Husbandmen, Mechanicks, and Manufacturers too? Might not this have been the Cauſe of our Colonies interfering with the Manufactures of theſe Kingdoms, and have enabled them to have ſhook off their Dependency on the Crown of Great Britain, and have proved as injurious to our common Intereſts, as hitherto they have proved beneficial? In ſuch Caſe, indeed, we might have juſt Reaſon to dread the Proſperity of our Colonies; but while we can be well ſupplied with Negroes, we can be under no ſuch Apprehenſions; their Labour will confine the Plantations to Planting, which will render our Colonies more advantageous to theſe Kingdoms than the Mines of Peru and Mexico are to the Spaniards.

Dr. Davenant tells us, 'That, in the Time of King 'Charles II. our Merchants, intereſted in the American 'Trade, made a Repreſentation to the King, ſetting 'forth, That, by a juſt Medium, the Labour of 100 Ne-'groes was, at that Time of Day, 1600 l. per Annum 'Profit to this Nation; denoting therefrom the Amount 'of the Value of what we conſume in Plantation Pro-'duce. It was then eſtimated, there were no more 'than 100,000 Negroes in America; but the moſt ex-'perienced Judges now do not rate them at leſs than '300,000: So that if we reckon them of no more 'Worth to Great Britain now than at that Time, and 'eſtimate the Value of our Home Conſumption of 'Plantation Commodities at the higheſt Rate, the an-'nual Gain of the Nation by Negro Labour will fall lit-'tle ſhort of 3,000,000 per Annum: And it is to be 'hoped we ſhall not ſacrifice ſuch an Annuity rather than 'give all juſt and reaſonable Encouragement for the due 'Support of our African Company, which has been the 'Fountain of ſuch Profit to theſe Kingdoms.'

And while France ſpares no Expence and Encouragement to bring their Settlements on the Miſſiſippi to Perfection for the Planting of Tobacco, in order to ſupplant us in that valuable Branch of Trade at Foreign Markets, as they have already done in the Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, and Cotton Trade; while France ſpares no Encouragement to their African Company, in order to ſtock their Plantations cheaply and plentifully with Negro Husbandmen, in order to raiſe their Colonies upon the Ruin of ours; it is to be hoped by every true Friend to his Country, 'That a Britiſh Legiſlature will not think 'this a Time of Day to make our dangerous Rivals and 'Enemies the Compliment of our African Settlements, 'to put it more and more into their Power to raiſe new 'Colonies, while we are render'd incapable of ſupporting 'our old ones.'

But the Advantages we derive from the African Trade are not only reſtrain'd to our own Plantations, and to the direct Benefit ariſing from the Trade to Africa, by Gold, Ivory, Bees-Wax, Gums, &c. No; there are other Inducements that ought to weigh with this Nation for the effectual Care and Support of this Trade; and thoſe ariſe from the Advantages we have, and may derive from ſupplying the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies with Negroes to work their Silver Mines in Peru and Mexico, and alſo from ſupplying the Portugueze to work their Gold and Diamond Mines in the Brazils.

We ought not to forget that the Introduction of Negroes into the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies has been a great Means of introducing far greater Quantities of our Manufactures there, than otherwiſe we could poſſibly have done; but if our African Company is to be undone, and we are thereby render'd incapable of carrying another Aſſiento for Negroes into Execution, we ſhould remember that this Advantage will go into French Hands; and as they are reckon'd to have got about Two-thirds of the Trade in the Galleons and Flotilla already, the additional Share of that Trade, ariſing from ſupplying the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies with Negroes, as they did before the Treaty of Utrecht, will naturally give them the other Third; and farewell our Spaniſh Weſt-India Trade, as well as our Plantation Trade, if our African Company is to be undone!

But if, after all, it ſhall be judg'd that this Company is not worth ſupporting, it is to be hop'd that they will have Permiſſion to diſpoſe of their Forts, Settlements, and Factories to the beſt Bidder, rather than be compell'd to abandon them to any Nation for nothing. And if they are of nothing worth to this Nation, it will be an Advantage to us to diſpoſe of them; it will bring ſome Foreign Money into the Kingdom; and this, perhaps, may be thought a wiſer Way than to give any Money to ſupport them.

And ſhould this happen to be the Caſe, I am apt to believe I could help the Company to a Purchaſer for their Forts and Settlements; and ſuch a one too, as, I am perſuaded, would add a Cypher to the modeſt Valuation of 200,000 l. (lately publiſhed) and make it up the Sum of Two Millions: I will undertake to demonſtrate they are worth above Four Millions to the Purchaſer I have in View. But it won't be expected I ſhould help the Company to ſuch a Bargain, until I have made a good Bargain for myſelf.

Yours, &c.

Yeſterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Santa Cruz in Barbary, January 11.

THE contagious Malady that for ſome time reign'd in this Country, and eſpecially on the Coaſt, is intirely ceaſed. The Roads to the North are intirely open, moſt of the Places having acknowledged King Muley Abdallah; and his Brother, Muley Muſtardi, is retired into the Mountains, at too great a Diſtance to give any Diſturbance to the Paſſengers, as in Times paſt.

Genoa, February 20. The Engliſh Conſul here has demanded, in very expreſs Terms, an Account of the Motives of our Armament, with which he was to acquaint Admiral Rowley. M. Piccaluga, Secretary of State, informed him, That M. Guaſtaldi, our Envoy at the Court of London, had already acquainted his Britannick Majeſty with thoſe Motives, and that he could not give him any further Anſwer. The Army of the Count de Gages is again in Motion, in order to penetrate into Tuſcany. We are under the utmoſt Apprehenſions of ſeeing the Engliſh Fleet before this Place, in a hoſtile Manner.

Munich, March 1. A Report is ſpread here, that the Court of Vienna, by the Means of the Empreſs Dowager, had made the following Propoſitions to his Electoral Highneſs; viz. To abandon the Territories of Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate immediately, and to leave him proviſionally the Poſſeſſion of the anterior Auſtria,

on Condition only, that he renounced his Alliance with France and Pruſſia: To which his Electoral Highneſs anſwered, That theſe Terms were to him very acceptable; but that his Father, the deceaſed Emperor, having recommended it to him, in his laſt Moments, to keep his Faith inviolably, and to do nothing without the Participation of his Allies, he could give no Anſwer till the Return of the Couriers he had diſpatched to Verſailles, Berlin, Manheim, and Caſſel. The Count de Loos, who lately arrived here from Dreſden, but laſt from Vienna, has actually begun a Negotiation; of the Succeſs of which we have the more Hope, becauſe it has already determined his Electoral Highneſs to ſuſpend the Declaration, that was on the Point of being publiſhed, containing his Motives for perſiſting in the Sentiments of his deceaſed Father, for carrying on the War.

Bruſſels, March 8. The great Magazines at Liſle have received a Supply of 30,000 Sacks of Oats; and the Horſes for remounting the Cavalry of the Regiment of Size are already arrived there. It is ſaid, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will take up his Head Quarters there before the End of this Month; and it appears, by the prodigious Preparations making there, that the Reports ſpread, in relation to the undertaking the Siege of Mons, were not without Foundation. We have juſt now received Advice, that Orders are given for fortifying Ypres and Fort Knoque with the utmoſt Expedition. M. Count Konigſegg will arrive at the Hague ſome time next Week. All imaginable Care is taken to provide for the enſuing Campaign; and that with ſuch Succeſs, that we are in very great Hopes of being in the Field as early as the Enemy. We have certain Intelligence from Vienna, that the Duke, Co-Regent, perſiſts in his Reſolution of becoming a Candidate for the Imperial Diadem.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, February 28. This Morning at One o'Clock, the Serjeant of the City Guard, on Duty, found lying on the Streets, David Randie, Writer in Edinburgh, ſtabb'd in the Belly with a Couteau. The Serjeant carried him into the Guard, and made two young Men, who ſtood by at the time, Priſoners, till the Magiſtrates took a Precognition on the Spot. Theſe two declared, that they had been four in Company, and that the 4th, Charles Macilwraith, had been in a Scuffle that Night with Mr. Randie, and had withdrawn from them ever ſince Randie was ſtabb'd. They were all Writers, and intimate Acquaintances. Mr. Randie, after giving two or three Groans in the Guard-room, expired.

The Magiſtrates immediately, on the above Misfortune, ordered the Gates to be ſtrictly guarded, and iſſued Warrants to ſearch for, and apprehend the ſaid Charles Macilwraith, but hitherto to no Purpoſe.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, March 3. We have an Account by Captain Lewis, from Dublin, that he ſpoke with a Veſſel on Monday laſt at Polebeg, from New York, in 30 Days; who told him there had been a Hurrican at Jamaica, in which, upwards of 100 Sail were put aſhore, and among them ſeveral of his Majeſty's Ships, and that many would be loſt. Lewis had the News only by a Trumpet, ſo that he could get no Particulars.

Falmouth, March 2. A Calm Yeſterday. Arriv'd the Hibernia, Comerford, from London for Cork.

Dartmouth, March 3. Yeſterday came in the King of Portugal, Hughes, to refit; and the Tryton, Saunders; and this Day the Three Brothers, Johnſon, both for Gibraltar; this Day alſo the Princeſs Auguſta Privateer of London arrived here with a French Prize, laden with Corn, called the Mor, Francis Kangal, of and from St. Malo's, for Lisbon.

Pool, March 4. Came in the Jolliffe Sloop, Pelly, from Teuby; the William, Chriſtian, and the Anns and Betty, Bottley, both from London; and the Vernon, Addis, from Plymouth. Sailed the Wilmington, Dyer, from Guernſey.

Cowes, March 4. Wind S. E. Came down from Spithead the Serpent Bombketch, Capt. Adams, bound on a Cruize. On the 1ſt came down from Spithead the Greyhound Man of War, Capt. Dennis, bound to the Weſtward, with the Good Intent, Brown, from North Yarmouth for Dublin: the Cleeve, Rice, and the Fly, Rickards, from London for Falmouth; and ſeveral other Coaſters, under Convoy of the Greyhound. This Morning came down the Anne Galley, Wigg, from London, for Cork and Jamaica. The 2d Inſtant ſailed the Charles, Seiſſhed, from St. Martins for Fredrickſhal.

Southampton, March 4. Wind W. This Day ſailed the Montague, Bienvenn, for Guernſey.

Deal, March 5. Wind W. S. W. Came down the Faire, Lindſey, for Barbadoes; the Italian Merchant, Talbot, for Jamaica; the Elizabeth, M'Kenzie, for Maryland; the Mary, Pulford, for Dublin; and remain with the Duke and Haſtings Men of War, Baltimore Sloop, and Outward-bound as per laſt. Sailed the Granado Bomb to the Northward.

LONDON.

Private Letters from Germany aſſure us, that the Prince of Conti arrived, on the 6th Inſtant, N. S. at Gerau, and has taken upon him the Command of the French Army in the Empire, with a View, as he himſelf declared, of giving Battle to the Allies.

The ſame Letters ſay, that, as there is no Probability of the French and Confederate Armies leaving the Neighbourhood of Franckfort, the enſuing Dyet of Election will be held at Erfurt; and that the King of Poland, the Grand Duke, and the Elector of Bavaria, are the only Candidates.

We learn from Bruſſels, that 16,000 Hanoverians are immediately to enter into the Pay of her Hungarian Majeſty; and are to form a Part of the Army that is to make the enſuing Campaign in the Low Countries.

We learn from Mentz, that the King of Pruſſia has ſolemnly proteſted againſt the Activity of the Vote of Bohemia, in the enſuing Election.

On the 22d of February, N. S. his Excellency the Earl of Holderneſs made his publick Entry into Venice, with the greateſt Magnificence poſſible; and was received by the Doge and Senate with all imaginable Marks of Eſteem and Reſpect.

The Diſpatch, Swimmer, from Antigua for this Port, is taken, and carried into Port Louis.

The Sheerneſs Privateer, arrived at Briſtol, ſpoke with the Bell Frigate, Starkey, from St. Kitts for London, the 27th of February, ten Leagues to the North of Cape Clare.

A French Ship of 300 Tons, from S. Domingo, is taken, and carried into Guernſey, by a Privateer of that Iſland.

On Tueſday the Governors of Mr. Guy's Hoſpital, in a General Court, came to a Reſolution, to add another Phyſician and Surgeon to thoſe already appointed for the Service of that Houſe, and fixed the Day of Election for Tueſday next.

A Grant has paſſed the Great Seal of a Perpetuity unto the Company of Stationers, in the City of London, and their Succeſſors, to hold in Mortmain all the Eſtates, Lands, &c. they are already poſſeſs'd of; or to ſell and diſpoſe of them, and to hold other Lands, Tenements, &c. of the like annual Value, for ever.

A Commiſſion has paſſed the Great Seal, appointing Richard Edwards, Eſq; to be Governor of Newfoundland in America.

George Fownes, Eſq; is appointed one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace for the County of Worceſter.

The Servants and Baggage belonging to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, are to ſet out the 20th Inſt. for Flanders.

Ten Men out of each Company of the Three Regiments of Foot Guards are draughted off, and on Sunday next they ſet out for Gravelend, in order to embark for Flanders; Orders being iſſued for that Purpoſe.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	02 26	02 47

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, 181 1-half to 1-4th to 1-half. South Sea, 107. Old Annuity, 110 3-8ths to 1-4th. New ditto, 108 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 89 1-half. Ditto 1743, 88 3-4ths to 5-8ths. Ditto 1744, 88 3-4ths to 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, 71. Royal Aſſurance, Nothing done. London Aſſurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 1l. 2s. to 3s. Bank Circulation, 3l. 5s. Sal Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Three per Cent. Diſcount. Three per Cent. ditto, Twelve per Cent. Diſcount. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110.

To the Dealers in Tea.

THE *Fair Traders in Tea are deſired, by the Committee, to meet them at the Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, on Friday the 8th Inſtant, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, on Special Affairs.*

This Day is Publiſhed,
NIGHT the EIGHTH of

THE COMPLAINT, or NIGHT-THOUGHTS on Life, Death, and Immortality. *Virtue's Apology*: Or, *The Man of the World* anſwer'd.

In which are conſider'd,

The Love of this Life, the Ambition and Pleaſure, with the Wit and Wiſdom of the World.

Printed for G. Hawkins, at Milton's Head, between the Two Temple Gates, Fleetſtreet; and ſold by M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter Row.

Where may be had,

Night the Seventh: Being the Second PART of the INFIDEL Reclaimed.

To be Sold Cheap,
At STAFFORD B... *Old Shop,*
At the Golden-Ball *only, the* ... Friday-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

A Large and curious Collection, ... ing a great Variety of all Sorts of Uſeful ... mental

Second-Hand PLATE and W...

Now fitted up, and ready for Sale; among ...

Several Cups and Covers, chaſed and plain.
A Neat chaſed Tea-Cheſt.
Coffee-Pots, chaſed and plain.
Candleſticks of all Sizes.
Several Gold Snuff Boxes, faſhionable.
Stands and Cafes of ... Sizes.
Tea-Kettles, ... Waiters.
A Tureen, ...
Caſes of Knives ... Spoons.

All as good as New. Likewiſe great Choice of ... ver Watches, Repeaters, chaſed and plain, made ... eminent Workmen, viz. Graham, Tompion, ... &c. Alſo great Choice of all Kinds of elegant ... able New Plate, both great and ſmall, as ... plain, at the very Loweſt Rates.

N. B. He gives always moſt Money for ... Jewels, Plate and Watches.

This Day is Publiſhed,
(Price One Shilling)
NUMBER CLVIII.

A MEDICINAL DICTION... Including *Phyſic, Surgery, Chymiſtry, ... Botany*, in all their Branches relative to Medicine. Together with a *Hiſtory of Drugs*; an Account ... various Preparations, Combinations, and Uſes

By *R. JAMES, M. D.*

Printed for *T. Osborne* in Gray's-Inn; and ... *burts*, at the Oxford Arms, in Warwick-lane.

Where may be had,

The FIRST VOLUME COMPLETE, with ... DUCTORY PREFACE; Tracing the Progreſs of ... explaining the *Theories* which have principally ... Ages of the World. Illuſtrated with Copper Plates.

N. B. In this Work will be contained all the ... Chymical, and Anatomical Treatiſes diſperſed in ... of the Academy of Sciences, and large Comments ... the Phyſiological, Therapeutical, Chymical, and ... Works of BOERHAAVE, particularly upon ... where his Method of Cure will be compar'd with ... HIPPOCRATES, particularly with reſpect to *Acute Diſeaſes*.

Thoſe Perſons who have not yet taken in the ... Dictionary, may begin with Number I. and ... greſſively.

Where may be had,

A New Method of preventing and curing ... cauſed by the Bite of a mad Dog.

Advertiſement.

This is to acquaint the Publick,

THAT Mr. Hauksbee's Medicine for the Cure of the Venereal Diſeaſe, is an Alterative, without Salivation, or Confinement, ... had of Mr. John Watſon, Apothecary, ... Market, in the Strand, London, at one Guinea ... taining Twenty-one Pills, with Directions.

Where may be had *gratis*,

Mr. Hauksbee's *Offer to the Publick*, ... the Compoſition and Preparation of this ... Uſe of the Army and Navy, and for the ... Mankind; together with the *Experiments* ...

The two Pamphlets, containing an Account ... of this Medicine in the firſt Forty Caſes, ... ſold by James Roberts, in Warwick-lane; ... phlet Shops in London.

N. B. *By the Facts in theſe Pamphlets, it ... that this Medicine is more Safe and Gentle, and ... Efficacious in the Cure of the Venereal Diſeaſe, ... Medicine now known to be in Uſe for this Diſeaſe. ... Appeal to Experience has been publickly made, ... tlemen of the Faculty have not been able to ... PROOF, and decline coming to the Teſt of the ... tum Crucis, above-mentioned, it may be preſumed ... impartial Judges will pronounce IT ...*

JOHN GARN... In Margaret-Street, *by* Cavendiſh-Square, ... *Houſe from the* Square Coffee-Houſe.

BY infallible, ſafe, and eaſy ... DIES, effectually extirpates the following ... *V I Z.*

1. The moſt inveterate CANKER and ... Mouth.

2. The SCURVY, and all Sorts of HUMOURS ... to the Mouth; preſerves the GUMS and ... makes the latter white.

3. CORNS of all Sorts; if they are ſuffer'd, ... and ſo as never to grow again.

4. TOE NAILS which grow into the Flesh, ... or, how bad ſoever, he cauſes them to grow ... cutting.

If he doth not effect the Cure he deſires ...

N. B. He attends at any Part of the Town, ... every Day, except Saturdays and Sundays, and ... he may be ſpoke with at Home, from Eight in the ... till Eight at Night.

LONDON: Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe in Pater-noſter Row.*